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AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES,

ON THE

REVENUE LAW.

BY JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE, SURVEY No. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.

(CONTINUED.)

THE ſale of the weſtern lands is alſo mentioned by the committee, as a reſource for the purpoſe. This is ſomething more ſubſtautial; and accordingly Congreſs have by law made proviſion for appropriating the proceeds of the ſales of thoſe lands, as a fund for ſinking the DEBT and freeing our country of its burden. This reſource is wiſely deſtined for the diſcharge of the principal. If Congreſs could honeſtly have refrained from making another proviſion for the intereſt, it would have been very bad management to have done ſo, and to have exhauſted ſo good a fund for extinguiſhing the principal, in the mere payment of intereſt. But Congreſs had not this option; the honor and credit of the country, its ſafety in time of future need, obliged them to make proviſion for paying the intereſt annually in money, according to their contract. The goverment, and the country would have been the deriſion of the world, if they had failed to diſcharge this duty. And ſufficient dependence could not have been placed upon the produce of the ſales of the weſtern lands, to anſwer that end, if it had even been deemed expedient to eat them out with intereſt of the debt.

It may be thought, that Congreſs ought before this to have paſſed an act for the eſtabliſhment of a land-office. This buſineſs has not been neglected; ſome examination of the ſubject has been made, but thoſe who are aware, how many difficulties attend the regulation of this matter, and how much difficult buſineſs Congreſs have had on hand beſides, will be ready to make allowances for the delay; it is probable too that the diſturbed ſtate of the frontiers has contributed to the ſuſpenſion of the land-office. It may have been thought beſt not to ſell the land till the controverſy with the Indians was finally ſettled. But be this as it may, the obſervations which have been made are, I truſt, ſufficient to ſatisfy you, that this fund could not have rendered an additional tax unneceſſary.

The committee aſk, why not open an office for unpurchaſed lands, and give the holders warrants for their debts? The anſwer to this is plain: becauſe it would be a violent breach of faith and contract; becauſe Congreſs, having promiſed to pay the creditors in money; to oblige them, without their conſent, to take wild land, would be little better than not to pay them at all; becauſe nations, like individuals are bound by intereſt, as well as duty, to be honeſt, and to perform their engagements; becauſe not to do it as far as circumſtances permit, is weak and fooliſh, as well as wicked; becauſe the United States may again be engaged in a war, and in ſuch caſe would again have occaſion to borrow money, and if they were to treat their preſent creditors in the manner propoſed, they would never be truſted again; becauſe, in fine, the public bonds, or the evidences of the debt, are as much the property of the holder, as his hat or his coat, and to violate that property would be an act of tyranny and oppreſſion in the government.

The truth is, fellow-citizens, that ſome additional revenue was indiſpenſable; and that Congreſs had no option, except between a duty on diſtilled ſpirits, and a tax on houſes, lands, horſes, and cattle, and, if the tax now complained of were to be repealed, it would only be to make way for the other.

Are you ſeriouſly of opinion, that it would be better to have a tax on all your houſes, lands and ſtock than on the whiſkey you diſtill or conſume? The committee expreſs an opinion that it would be. But have they ſufficiently weighed the matter; have they not rather conſulted their diſlike to the preſent tax than expreſſed your real ſentiments in relation to the ſubſtitute?

Remember, that a duty on ſpirits divides itſelf among all thoſe who conſume the ſpirits, whether they are the makers of it, or the purchaſers from thoſe who make it; but that a tax on land falls wholly on the proprietors of thoſe lands; are the proprietors of lands among you prepared to take upon themſelves the whole weight of the burden, rather than to ſhare it with other claſſes of the community?

Remember alſo that a tax which might be laid by Congreſs on lands, would be according to ſome general rule, which would operate alike in all parts of the State. It would not be poſſible to ſhift the burden from one county to another. Can it be the intereſt of the new ſettled counties to ſee a tax laid and collected upon ſuch principles? think well of theſe matters, and judge whether it be prudent to ſeek a change of the preſent duty for a tax on your houſes and lands.

Suffer me to appeal, upon the preſent occaſion to your candor. You certainly remember that one of the objections moſt ſtrenuouſly urged againſt the preſent conſtitution of the United States, was, that it gave Congreſs a power to levy direct taxes: it was then ſaid by the oppoſers of the government, that the difference of circumſtances of different parts of the union rendered it impoſſible for them to exerciſe the power without oppreſſion. Amongſt thoſe who moſt ſtrongly objected to direct taxes were the repreſentatives of theſe weſtern counties, in the State convention; and it was admitted by the friends of the conſtitution, that there might be real difficulty in the exerciſe of that power, and that it ought to be forborne as long and as much as poſſible.

This objection extended throughout the United States, Amendments have been propoſed to take the power from Congreſs, tho it has not been propoſed to leſſen or aboliſh their power to lay an exciſe. Would it have been wiſe in Congreſs, when they had a choice, to exerciſe thus early the very power the poſſeſſion of which was moſt objected to? Is it probable that an exerciſe of it would have been better reliſhed than of the one which has been exerciſed?

Congreſs, indeed, when the duty complained of was laid, could not have laid a direct tax, if they had deſired it. Direct taxes by the conſtitution are to be apportioned according to numbers. The cenſus to aſcertain theſe numbers was not taken at the time of laying the duty on ſpirits.

Fellow citizens—The committee indulge themſelves in an indiſcriminate reprobation of exciſes, but they do not ſay what they mean by the term. It is neceſſary to annex a meaning to it, and to attend to the reaſonableneſs and conſequences of that reprobation.

The uſual ſignification of an exciſe, is an internal duty on conſumable commodities. Is every ſuch duty in its nature odious and tyrannical? If it be, then is the ſituation of the farmer much leſs eligible than I had ever ſuppoſed it to be. I will explain my meaning. Duties on articles of conſumption naturally and generally fall upon the conſumers. The idle man who lives on his income, the land-holder, the merchant, the lawyer, the mechanic, in ſhort every man who conſumes, pays his part of it; they are of courſe divided among the whole community. This is the more important, because exciſes are actually the greateſt revenues of all countries we know of, and prevail moſt in the freeſt governments: but if no internal duties on conſumable articles are to be laid, if ſo important a branch of revenue is to be taken out of the hands of government, how can the chaſm be filled but at the expence of the landed property? What other fund can furniſh an exceſs capable of ſupplying the place of ſo conſiderable a reſource? And how will the farmer be able to ſtruggle with this increaſe of burden?

This point ought to be viewed with reference to future as well as paſt times; if exciſes may be proper taxes hereafter, they can hardly be tyrannical now.

But in truth no good reaſon can be aſſigned, why an internal duty on a conſumable commodity is more improper than an external duty on a ſimilar commodity. All muſt depend upon the regulations under which either is collected; either may be oppreſſive or not, according to the nature of theſe regulations; and whatever objections can at any time be juſtly made on the ſubject, ought to be applied to the mode of collection, not to the duty itſelf.

And if any internal duty on articles of conſumption is proper, that on ardent ſpirits muſt be admitted to be the moſt proper. It is not the leſs a luxury from being the luxury of all claſſes. What article can be imagined that ought to be preferred?

I ſhall now, fellow-citizens, ſtate the ſeveral objections which the committee have urged againſt the law, and I ſhall ſubmit to your impartial deciſion a brief anſwer to each.

Firſt objection. "Exciſe laws are dangerous to liberty, and incompatible with the temper of a free people."

Anſwer. The manner in which they are dangerous to liberty ought to have been ſhewn. In England, where there is a hereditary monarch, and the powers and prerogatives of the crown are immenſe, the number of officers occaſioned by the great multiplication of exciſe laws, might be regarded as dangerous to liberty, inaſmuch as it might tend to increaſe the influence of the crown, already too great. But this does in no ſhape apply to a government, at the head of which is an elective and reſponſible magiſtrate of four years duration, with powers incomparably more limited, and coupled with a branch of the legiſlature in the exerciſe of ſome of the moſt important of them; and which government has the power of appointing officers in only a limitted number of caſes. The difficulty of repealing a dangerous clauſe in an exciſe is greater too in England by reaſon of an entire houſe of hereditary nobles.

One great objection to the exciſe law in England, on the ſcore of danger to liberty is, the SUMMARY JURISDICTION granted to the exciſe officer invading the courſe of the common law and the TRIAL BY JURY; but NO SUCH JURISDICTION is given by the act in queſtion.

Exciſe laws exiſt and are tolerated by the people in the freeſt countries of Europe; and they have long exiſted and been ſubmitted to in ſeveral of theſe States: and thoſe among the foremoſt for their attachment to liberty, and their exertions in our revolution. In connecticut they have been extended to foreign articles of conſumption generally.

The above poſitions ſo contrary to all experience and fact, and ſo inconſiſtent with the neceſſities of ſociety cannot fail to be erroneous.

Second objection. "Exciſes are odious on account of the "powers of inſpecting and ſearching HOUSES which are neceſ-"ſarily given to officers to ſecure the collection of the duty; be-"ing an invaſion of domeſtic peace and private property."

Anſwer. The great body of conſiderate citizens generally view exciſe laws as neceſſary to anſwer the public exigencies, without oppreſſing any particular claſs of the community, and acquieſce in them accordingly. Some of the powers attending ſome of the exciſe laws of Great-Britain have been complained of even by ſober men. Such is the power of the officer to viſit and ſearch at HIS DISCREETON ANY HOUSE OR BUILDING WHATEVER of the perſons who deal in the exciſed article. But no ſuch POWER EXISTS in the LAW which is the ſubject of this addreſs.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BERLIN, October 1.

CEREMONY OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE.

THE day before yeſterday in the evening the wedding of the Princeſs Frederica with the Duke of York was conſummated.

About ſix o'clock all perſons of a princely blood aſſembled in gala in the apartments of the Dowager Queen, where the diamond crown was put on the head of Princeſs Frederica. The generals, miniſters, ambaſſadors, and the high nobility, aſſembled in the White-hall.

Immediately after it ſtruck ſeven o'clock the the Duke of York led the Princeſs, his ſpouſe, whoſe train was carried by four Dames de la Cour, preceded by the gentlemen of the chamber, and the court officers of ſtate, through all the parade apartments, into the White-hall. After them went the King, with the Queen Dowager; Prince Lewis of Pruſſia, and the reigning Queen, (the crown Prince was abſent by indiſpoſition); the hereditary Prince of Orange, with Princeſs Wilhelmina; Prince Henry, third ſon to the King, with the hereditary Stadtholdreſs, his aunt; Prince Welhelm of Pruſſia, with Princeſs Auguſta; the Duke of Weimar, with the ſpouſe of Prince Henry of Pruſſia; the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with the hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick.

In the White-hall, a canopy of crimſon velvet was erected, and alſo a crimſon velvet ſofa for the marriage ceremony.

When the young couple had placed themſelves under the canopy, before the ſofa, and the royal family ſtood round them, the upper Counſellor of the conſiſtory, Mr. Sack, made a ſpeech in German. This being over rings were exchanged, and the illuſtrious couple, kneeling on the ſofa, were married according to the rights of the reformed church. The whole ended with a prayer; and, twelve guns placed in the garden firing three rounds, the benediction was given. After which the new married couple received the congratulations of the royal family, and they returned in the ſame order to the apartments, where the royal family and all perſons preſent ſat down to card tables; after which the whole court, the high nobility and the ambaſſadors, ſat down to ſupper.

The ſupper was ſerved at ſix tables. The firſt was placed under a canopy of crimſon velvet, and the victuals ſerved in gold diſhes and plates. Lieut. General Bornſtedt and Count Brohl had the honor to carve, without being ſeated.

The other five tables, at which ſat the generals, miniſters, ambaſſadors, all the officers of the courts, and the high nobility, were ſerved in other apartments.

Thoſe who did the honneurs at the tables were, at the firſt, Prince Sacker, Miniſter of State—at the ſecond, General Mollendorf—at the third, Count Finckenſtein, Miniſter of State—at the fourth, Count Schulemberg, Lieut. General and Miniſter of State—at the fifth, Major General Biſhoffswerder.

During ſupper, muſic continued playing in the galleries of the firſt hall, which immediately began when the company entered the hall.

At the deſſert, the royal table was ſerved with a beautiful ſet of china, made in the Berlin Manufactory.

Supper being over, the whole aſſembly repaired to the White-hall, where trumpet, timbrel, and other muſic was playing. The Flambeau Dance was begun, at which the Miniſters of State carried the torches. With this ended the feſtivity.

The new couple were attended to their apartments by the reigning Queen and the Queen Dowager.

The Duke of York wore, on this day, the Engliſh uniform, and the Princeſs Frederica was dreſſed in a ſuit of drap d'argent, ornamented with diamonds.

The palace of the Margrave of Anſpach was illuminated.

LONDON, October 10.

The Ducheſs of York.

At this juncture a few traits deſcriptive of her Royal Highneſs's perſon and character may not be unacceptable to our readers.

In ſtature, her Royal Highneſs is ſhort, her ſymmetry, however, is exact, and the general effect it produces upon the ſpectator, if it does not ſtrike by Majeſty, conciliates by amiable gentleneſs, and wins its way eaſily to the heart.

Her countenance reſembles, in ſtile of feature, her auguſt parent's; the eye, like his, full and mild; the mouth ſmall, and not projecting, the chin ſweetly turned, and, as a phyſiognomiſt would remark, indicatory of ſenſibility and fine temper.—Her complexion is fair, clear and healthy; the hair approaching to flaxen.

Lord Dorcheſter and family, recently arrived from Canada, return no more to America, his Lordſhip being ſucceeded in his government.

A cauſe was brought on at York aſſizes ſome time ago, by a phyſician for the recovery of his fees. He had a verdict in his favor; but at the laſt aſſizes, the verdict was ſet aſide, and Lord Kenyon gave it as his opinion, that a phyſician's fees are not demandable of right.

The much talked of Abbe de Barmond has written to the Preſident of the New Aſſembly, to diſclaim all participation in the general Amneſty. Proclaimed in conſequence of the King's acceptance of the Conſtitution, which being forced, he conſiders null, he diſdains to avail himſelf of its effects, and demands a decree of exception in his favour.

Mr. George Forſter, ſo famous for travelling by land from Calcutta to London, died in Feb. at Nagpour, where he had been reſident about 8 months. It may prove ſome conſolation to the literary world, that he had previouſly arranged and completed a relation of his journey from Kaſhmire to England, through Afghaniſtan and Perſia, and into Caſſia by the Caſpian ſea.

FRANCE.

Sketch of a ſyſtem of Colonial government, preſented to the National Aſſembly by M. Barnave, Sept. 24.

Article 1. The National Aſſembly ſhall have the excluſive right of making laws for the Colonies, with the ſanction of the King, as far as reſpects their *external* government. That is to ſay; the aſſembly ſhall make laws to regulate the commercial connexions of the colonies with the mother country, and to ſupport the ſame in providing for the ſecurity of the trade by having the deciſive right of puniſhing all infringements thereupon; alſo, to guarantee the execution of the engagements betwixt the merchants and the inhabitants of the colonies; and ſecondly, the National Aſſembly is to enact ſuch laws as may be thought neceſſary to the defence of the Colonies; ſuch as relate to the military; the declaration of war; the adminiſtration of the general government, and the marine.

Art. 2. The colonial aſſemblies ſhall have the right to petition and remonſtrate on all thoſe ſubjects: but theſe ſhall only be conſidered as ſimple petitions, and not proviſionary regulations—excepting only upon extraordinary and temporary occaſions relative to the importation of proviſions, and other ſupplies, when laws enacted by the colonial aſſemblies and approved by the governor, ſhall be allowed to operate as the dictates of neceſſity.

Art. 3. Such laws as relate to the ſituation of perſons not actually free, and the political condition of Mulattoes and free Negroes, as well as the regulations for the execution of thoſe laws, ſhall be made by the Colonial aſſemblies, and ſhall be executed proviſionally, with the ſanction of the governors of the Colonies, to be approved by the King, without any previous decree operating as an obſtacle to the full exerciſe of the right conferred by the preſent article upon the Colonial aſſemblies.

Art. 4. In regard to the formalities of the execution of ſuch laws as relate to the internal government of the Colonies, and which have no relation to the condition of the perſons deſignated in the preceding article, they ſhall be determined by the ſupreme legiſlature, as well as other matters relative to the organization of the colonies, ſo ſoon as the Colonial aſſemblies ſhall be properly authoriſed to explain upon their particular conſtitution.

M. de Valory, one of Louis XVIth's Gardes du Corpes, at the time of his flight riding as a poſtillion, when he was liberated from the priſons de l'Abbaye, went immediately to throw himſelf at the feet of his Royal maſter. The monarch raiſed and tenderly embraced him. At this touching moment one of the attendants appearing, M. de Valory exclaimed, 'Sire, ſome one approaches.' The anſwer was worthy of the Sovereign—'It is no matter who'—he continued to careſs his faithful and valiant attendant.

SALEM, December 13.

Happy is that people, whoſe commerce flouriſhes in LEDGERS, while it is bewailed in orations; and remains untouched in CALCULATION, while it expires in the pictures of eloquence!

BEVERLY MANUFACTURE.

The goods firſt ſent out from the cotton manufactory at Beverly, were made when the machinery was new and not ſufficiently proved, and the work people inexpert—their quality proved them to be the firſt eſſays.—Great improvements have ſince been made in the manufactures, which are ſaid to be quite equal to the European. A number of pieces of Thickſets were lately carried to Philadelphia, where they were much admired, compared with Engliſh thickſets, and pronounced ſuperior.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.

The Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Eſq. we hear, has preſented to the Humane Society, upwards of 300l. in public ſecurities, and a Seal for the Society's uſe.

The following advertiſement, copied from a late Halifax paper, may pleaſe the Anti-Theatricaliſts—who will conſider it as a reformation! "*Notice*—That the METHODIST SOCIETY are in poſſeſſion of the PLAY-HOUSE; wherein they will hold public worſhip, from this date.—Halifax, Nov. 18."

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 15.

The great improvement made during the preſent year in what is called the poſt-road from Providence to Norwich, deſerves notice—and thoſe who effected it are entitled to public thanks. This road a few years ſince was not paſſable, with any degree of ſafety, even on horſeback, it is now a good and convenient road for any carriage. We wiſh the ſame laudable ſpirit would induce a thorough repair of all the roads in the State.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.

A ſubſcription being opened in this city in the courſe of the laſt week, for the purpoſe of forming an extenſive library, we are happy the liſt of ſubſcribers is already very reſpectable, and it is probable the eſtabliſhment of this uſeful inſtitution will be carried into immediate effect.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT making appropriations for the ſupport of Government for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, that for the ſervice of the year 1792, and the ſupport of the civil liſt of the United States, including the incidental and contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices thereof, there ſhall be appropriated a ſum of money, not exceeding three hundred and twenty, nine thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-ſix cents, that is to ſay,

For the compenſation granted by law, to the Preſident of the United States, the Vice-Preſident, Chief-Juſtice, Aſſociate Judges and Attorney General, fifty-three thouſand dollars.

For the like compenſation to the Diſtrict Judges, nineteen thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the officers and attendants of the two Houſes, eſtimated on a ſeſſion of ſix months continuance, and including the travelling expenſes of the members, one hundred and twenty-nine thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty dollars.

For the like compenſations to the ſecretary and officers of the ſeveral departments of the treaſury of the United States, including clerks and attendants, and the ſalaries of the reſpective loan-officers, ſixty thouſand three hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the ſecretary and officers of the department of ſtate, ſix thouſand three hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the ſecretary and officers of the department of war, nine thouſand ſix hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the members of the board of commiſſioners, for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, including the clerks and attendants, thirteen thouſand one hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the governors, judges, and other officers of the Weſtern Territory of the United States, including contingencies, eleven thouſand dollars.

For the payment of the annual grant to Baron Steuben, purſuant to an act of Congreſs, two thouſand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of ſundry penſions granted by the late government, two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and ſeventy-three cents.

For defraying all other incidental and contingent expenſes of the civil liſt eſtabliſhments, including firewood, ſtationary, together with the printing work, and all other contingent expenſes of the two Houſes of Congreſs, rent and office expenſes of the three ſeveral departments, namely, treaſury, ſtate, war, and of the general board of commiſſioners, twenty-one thouſand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, and eighty-three cents.

And be it further enacted, That the compenſation to the door-keepers of the two Houſes, for ſervices which have been heretofore rendered, or may be rendered in the receſs of Congreſs for the year 1792, and certified by the Preſident of the Senate or Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in manner required by law for like ſervices during ſeſſions, ſhall be diſcharged out of the money herein before appropriated for the contingent expenſes of the two Houſes of Congreſs.

And be it further enacted, That for diſcharging certain liquidated claims upon the United States, for making good deficiencies in former appropriations, for the ſupport of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment, and for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witneſſes, and for the eſtabliſhment of ten cutters, there ſhall be appropriated a ſum of money not exceeding one hundred and ninety-ſeven thouſand one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents: that is to ſay,

For diſcharging a balance due on a liquidated claim of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, againſt the United States, for ſupplies during the late war, nine thouſand and twenty dollars and ſixty-eight cents.

For payment of the principal and intereſt on a liquidated claim of Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent of the United States, at New-Orleans, for ſupplies of clothing, arms, and military ſtores, during the late war, one hundred and eight thouſand ſix hundred and five dollars and two cents: Provided, That the ſaid monies be not paid to the ſaid Oliver Pollock without the conſent of the agents of the court of Spain.

For making good deficiencies in the laſt appropriations, for the compenſations to ſundry officers of the civil liſt eſtabliſhments, five thouſand four hundred and ſeventy-one dollars.

For defraying ſundry authoriſed expenſes to the commiſſioners of loans in the ſeveral ſtates, twenty-one thouſand dollars.

For defraying a balance of certain liquidated and contingent expenſes in the treaſury department, two thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the additional expenſe of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, nineteen thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two dollars and ſeventy-nine cents.

For making good a deficiency in former appropriations, to diſcharge the expenſes to clerks, jurors and witneſſes in the courts of the United States, five thouſand dollars.

For the maintenance and repair of light-houſes, beacons, piers, ſtakes and buoys, ſixteen thouſand dollars.

For the expenſe of keeping priſoners committed under the authority of the United States, four thouſand dollars.

For the expenſe of clerks and books in arranging the public ſecurities, two thouſand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchaſe of hydrometers for the uſe of the officers in the execution of the laws of revenue, one thouſand dollars.

For the farther expenſe of building and equipping ten cutters, two thouſand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid penſioners of the United States, for defraying all expenſes incident to the Indian department, and for defraying the expenſes incurred in the defenſive protection of the frontiers againſt the Indians, during the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Preſident of the United States, by the acts relative to the military eſtabliſhment, paſſed the twenty-ninth of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and the thirtieth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and for which no appropriations have been made, there ſhall be appropriated a ſum of money not exceeding five hundred and thirty-two thouſand four hundred and forty-nine dollars ſeventy-ſix cents and two-thirds of a cent; that is to ſay,

	Dols.	*Cts.*
For the pay of troops,	102,686	
For ſubſiſtance,	119,688	97
For clothing,	48,000	
For forage,	4,152	
For the hoſpital department,	6,000	
For the quarter-maſter's department,	50,000	
For the ordnance department,	7,204	64
For the contingent expenſes of the war department, including maps, hire of expreſſes, allowances to officers for extra expenſes, printing, loſs of ſtores of all kinds, advertiſing and apprehending deſerters,	29,000	
For the diſcharge of certain ſums due for pay and ſubſiſtence of ſundry officers of the late army, and for pay of the late Maryland line, for which no appropriations have been made,	10,490	36
For the payment of the annual allowances to invalid penſioners.	87,463	60 2-3
For defraying all expenſes incident to the Indian department, authoriſed by law,	39,424	71
For defraying the expenſes incurred in the defenſive protection of the frontiers, as before recited,	37,339	48

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made, ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the funds following, to wit: Firſt, out of the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars, which, by the act entitled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," is reſerved yearly for the ſupport of the government of the United States and their common defence: And ſecondly, out of ſuch ſurplus as ſhall have accrued to the end of the preſent year, upon the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed, over and above the ſums neceſſary for the payment of intereſt on the public debt during the ſame year, and for ſatisfying other prior appropriations.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, DECEMBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

In committee of the whole, on the Poſt-Office Bill.

MR. WADSWORTH moved an amendment, to withdraw the privilege of *Franking* from the members of both houſes of Congreſs.

In ſupport of this motion, it was ſaid, That the grand ſecurity which the people of the United States have in their repreſentatives, is, that thoſe repreſentatives are ſubject to the ſame regulations, as their conſtituents: in the article of poſtage, this was not the caſe: Congreſs in this caſe aſſume to themſelves a privilege, which they refuſe to the people: they took money from their conſtituents, and paid none themſelves: the people viewed this privilege with a jealous eye; and could not be pleaſed to ſee it enjoyed by Congreſs, whilſt neither the members of the State aſſemblies, nor even the Governors were indulged in it: Congreſs enjoys only chartered rights; and all rights not expreſsly mentioned in the charter, are of courſe excluded: the conſtitution is their charter: the Convention, who framed it, had, no doubt, well conſidered the whole ſubject of privileges, and accurately defined all ſuch as they wiſhed the legiſlative body ſhould enjoy diſtinct from their conſtituents: in the enumeration of thoſe privileges, there is not a ſyllable tending to exonerate them from their ſhare of the common burden of poſtage: they have no conſtitutional claim to ſuch an immunity; and if they aſſumed it, they would increaſe the burden on their conſtituents; the poſt-office if unable to maintain itſelf, muſt derive its ſupport from other ſources of revenue: already, the members of both houſes ſend and receive, during their ſeſſion, as many letters through the general poſt-office, as all the other inhabitants of Philadelphia: thoſe letters, if paid at the uſual rates, would amount to half the poſtage of the United States: the number and bulk of the franked letters and packets excluded the newſpapers from the mail, and thus prevented the circulation of intelligence: if the evil encreaſed (and there was no probability of its being diminiſhed, except by the utter abolition of the privilege) it would eventually prove the ruin of the poſt-office:—the example of Britain ſhewed to what an enormous height the abuſe of ſuch a privilege may be carried: and though ſimilar abuſes may not as yet have taken place here, yet it could hardly be doubted, that many unneceſſary letters were daily ſent by the poſt, which never would have been written, if ſubject to poſtage:—thoſe letters are not only unproductive, but an actual expence to the poſt-office, as the poſt-maſter receives a certain *percentage* on theſe, as well as upon other letters: the privilege of franking is moreover unequal in its operation: while ſome members uſe it only for the purpoſe of tranſmitting political information to their conſtituents; others, abſent perhaps during the whole ſeſſion, uſe it for very

different purpoſes: to men in trade it was a conſiderable advantage, amounting probably, in ſome inſtances, to a hundred dollars a year :—it would be better to take away the privilege entirely, and reduce the general rates of poſtage one half, or to allow the members, at the cloſe of each ſeſſion, to make a charge for all letters on public buſineſs, from their conſtituents, or to make them an allowance in groſs to defray the expenſe of poſtage :—better even, if neceſſary, to make an addition to the compenſation which the members receive for their ſervices, if the preſent one be found incompetent to their honorable ſupport.

On the other hand it was obſerved, that the privilege of franking was not aſſumed by the members, for their own private accommodation, but for the benefit of their conſtituents, to tranſmit to them every neceſſary information, reſpecting the operations of the general government, and to receive from them ſuch information as they might have to communicate :—petitions are frequently encloſed to members ; and if theſe were to be ſubject to the payment of poſtage, the privilege of petitioning the houſe, would be in a great meaſure deſtroyed : the diminution of revenue, which the poſt-office might in ſome inſtances ſuffer from the privilege of franking, ought not to be deemed a ſufficient reaſon for aboliſhing that privilege ; ſince it was allowed, that the object, contemplated in the eſtabliſhment, was the general convenience, and an eaſy and ſpeedy mode of diſſeminating public and private intelligence :—revenue was but a ſecondary conſideration ;—although the citizens, who live at the ſeat of government, and have daily opportunities of learning from the newſpapers what public meaſures are going forward, may not be materially affected by the abrogation of the privilege, yet the caſe would be widely different, with thoſe who live at a diſtance, eſpecially when fiſcal operations were on foot :—thoſe who are informed, will make a prey of thoſe who are ignorant ; and deſtructive ſpeculation will enrich the few, at the expenſe of the many :—in a government of opinion (which is the government of America) much greater reliance is to be placed on the confidence of the people, than upon any other circumſtance :—that confidence can only be the reſult of the fulleſt information :—but if the privilege of franking were taken away, the avenues of information would be, in a great meaſure, cloſed ; for the members could not undertake, at their own private expenſe, to tranſmit intelligence to every part of the Union: yet the citizens have a right to expect information not only of the acts of government, but alſo the principles, upon which they were grounded :—The abuſes of the privilege, that have prevailed in England, do not prevail here ; and its abolition would give general diſſatisfaction, particularly in the more diſtant parts of the union, where information would be ſubject to a very high tax, if circulated through the poſt-office, at the ordinary rates of poſtage : of thoſe bundles of letters received and diſpatched by members of Congreſs, many (tho' far from being unneceſſary, as had been ſaid) would perhaps never be written, if they were not to paſs free of poſtage ; and thus that free communication of ſentiment between repreſentative and conſtituent, which is ſo eſſential in a government like this, would be in a great meaſure cut off ; and the poſt-office would gain little or nothing by it, as thoſe packets of newſpapers, bills, reports, &c. would either be ſent by private hand, or not ſent at all : even here an inequality would prevail, as the people who live near the ſeat of government, and all along the main road, could, from the greater frequency of opportunities, receive ſuch packets with more eaſe and regularity, whilſt thoſe in more remote ſituations, could ſeldom or never receive them, unleſs by the mail : the expenſe ariſing from the percentage to the poſtmaſter on the free letters, is but trifling, as in ſuch caſes he receives no more for a packet of two ounces, than for a ſingle letter : and as to the idea of allowing the members to make a charge for their letters, this would be no better than receiving with one hand, and paying away with the other: if however it were found abſolutely neceſſary to take precautions againſt the abuſes that were apprehended, this might be done, by limiting the number or weight of letters that ſhould go free by any one poſt, without entirely preventing the interchange of ſentiments between the repreſentative and his conſtituents.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the ſtate of Pennſylvania (relative to the purchaſe of a tract of land bordering on Lake Erie) was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Clark preſented the petition of Patrick Ferrall, chief clerk in the office for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, praying to be placed on the ſame footing in reſpect to ſalary as the chief clerks in the Treaſury department, which was read and laid on the table.

Several other petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole, on the Poſt-Office Bill—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The 23d ſection relates to the carriage of newſpapers—it was moved to ſtrike out the ſection, and ſubſtitute the following:

That all newſpapers carried in the mail, and which ſhall be under cover open at one end, ſhall be charged with the payment of one cent for any diſtance not exceeding 100 miles, and one and a half cent for any greater diſtance—and that the newſpapers be carried in ſeparate bags from the letters—and it ſhall be the duty of the Poſtmaſter-General and his Deputies to keep a ſeparate account of all newſpapers; and the Deputy Poſtmaſters ſhall receive 50 per cent. upon the poſtage of them—which was agreed to. The committee then roſe, and reported the bill, with ſundry amendments, which were laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, covering a report on the petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late General Greene, purſuant to a reference of the late Houſe of the 4th of March, 1790, which was read, and on motion ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Thurſday next, and that 100 copies of ſaid report, and the documents accompanying the ſame, be printed. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

The report of the committee of the whole Houſe on the Poſt-Office Bill was taken into conſideration.

The ſeveral amendments agreed to by the committee, were read—the principal part of which being ſtill further amended, were adopted by the Houſe. The amendment to the 20th ſection, which reſpects the privilege of Franking, being read, Mr. Wadſworth renewed the motion for expunging the clauſe—this occaſioned ſome debate. Mr. White propoſed a ſubſtitute which contained various reſtrictions on the privilege—but an adjournment being called for, took place, without a deciſion—and the further conſideration of the amendments was poſtponed till to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

IT gives me great ſatisfaction to communicate to you a copy of a letter from the Preſident of the United States, from which you will obſerve, that exertions are making under the authority of the Federal Government to protect effectually the expoſed part of the frontiers.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 24th December, 1791.

United States, 23d December, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's letter of yeſterday, encloſing a copy of a repreſentation to you from the inhabitants of Pittſburg, relatively to their apprehenſions, in conſequence of a late defeat of the troops under Major-Gen. St. Clair.

I can, with great propriety, aſſure your Excellency, that it is my earneſt deſire that all the expoſed parts of the frontiers ſhould be as effectually protected, at the general expence, as the caſe may require.

I ſhall direct the Secretary of War to confer with your Excellency upon this ſubject, and to inform you of ſuch meaſures as have been directed, and are in a train of execution.

I am, with due conſideration,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, December 28.

Wedneſday laſt *Richard Henry Lee*, Eſq. took his ſeat in the Senate of the United States.

Two important bills are now before the Senate of the United States—one for the encouragement of the Bank and other Cod-Fiſheries—the other for the eſtabliſhment of a Mint.

The project of uniting the Delaware and Schuylkill by a canal, is an undertaking worthy the enterprizing ſpirit of the times, and will doubtleſs be carried into execution.

The number of paſſengers which have arrived in the port of Philadelphia in one year, with a view to become ſettlers in this country, amounts to two thouſand ſeven hundred and forty perſons.

By an addreſs from Gov. Telfair to the Aſſembly of Georgia, it appears that the Treaty with the Creek Nation, made by the United States, is to be the ſubject of animadverſion in the Legiſlature of that State.— It is rather curious that the ſame Treaty does not meet the approbation of W. A. Bowles, who is fomenting miſchief among the ſouthern Indians.

It is moſt probable that the Treaty, from this ſtate of things, is juſt and right.

In the account of the deſtruction of the town of Port-au-Prince, in Hiſpaniola, which ſad event took place the 22d ult. it is ſaid that the Mulattoes ſet fire to different parts at the ſame time—that 32 ſquares, with all that they contained of produce, ſtores and proviſions, &c. were conſumed.—The cannonading laſted one hour afterward, and the muſquetry continued the remainder of the day, and during the night. Many perſons muſt conſequently have periſhed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country, to his friend in this city.

" Melancholy news from the Weſtward—— Are not ſuch repeated ſtrokes indications that our cauſe in that country is not good? I think ſo—I fear we are too raſh in our operations that way. No doubt the Indians, diſturbed on their native ſoil, feel all the boilings of injured innocence—and were a few of their Chiefs in audience before Congreſs, perhaps they might plead their cauſe to the confuſion of many who think little of them—their rights—or of what ought to be ſaid in their favor.

" I hope ſuch meaſures will be taken, or reſolutions gone into in conſequence of this defeat, as ſhall be conſiſtent with the great principles of juſtice, as well as national policy.—Have there been any meaſures taken by government to make peace with theſe unhappy people?—If ſo, it would tend to ſatisfy the minds of our fellow-citizens by making them public—if not, what has not our government to anſwer for?—Doubts on this head give real diſtreſs to every ſerious friend to their country."

Public meaſures are doubtleſs open to public animadverſion—but our remarks ſhould always be ſeaſonable, our cenſures directed by judgment, and in all misfortunes tempered with this conſideration,

" That proſp'rous actions always paſs for wiſe."

The buſineſs of ſending newſpapers by the mail, may with the greateſt ſecurity be put on a liberal footing. The intereſt of Printers is very little concerned in the matter—but that of the public is, and ought to be conſidered as deeply involved. If by an eaſy feaſible plan the tranſportation of newſpapers is facilitated, the ſtreams of information will be wide and copious, eſpecially for a ſeaſon—but as in all other caſes where individuals diffuſe their property, and encreaſe their debtors for ſmall ſums, and at a diſtance, inevitable loſs enſues, ſo it is in this of Printing ; and nothing but the greateſt facility and certainty in tranſporting the papers, will give the buſineſs of an extenſive circulation any degree of ſtability.

There is not a government on earth which is ſo completely in the hands of the people as that of the United States. By preſerving and ſtrengthening it, the people ſecure their own power. For they have no other means of acting as a people, and it is not eaſy to conceive of any half as effectual. The ſtate governments reach to almoſt every object. The national government ſeems to be in the air over men's heads, and barely touches their individual concerns. The power of the latter is ſo limited, that it is little, and ſo divided with the ſtate governments, that it is leſs than the letter of the conſtitution ſeems to give: It has fewer officers than any ſovereign government in the world. Look round, and ſee how few there are who have more than a common intereſt to ſupport it. It is a truſt, and a precious one in the people's own hands to keep it inviolate. It is their own; therefore it deſerves their confidence, and will reward their care.

IMPROMPTU.

JOE MILLER'S Jeſts, as all the world may ſee,
Furniſh our modern ſtrokes of repartee;
Thence the " ſweet fact"—which all belief ſurpaſſes,
Of the plump buxom maid—drench'd in Molaſſes!

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/9	pr. £.	113⅓	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/4		66⅔	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/6		67⅓	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½	do.
Indents	12/9	63⅓	
Bank Subſcriptions,	148	Dollars.	

At No. 263, South Front-Street,

This Night JOHN MACPHERSON will Lecture on MECHANICS, and begin preciſely at Eight o'Clock.

Tickets are ſold by Mr. *Pouliſon*, at the Library; Mr. *Peloſi*, at the Merchant's Coffeehouſe; and by ſaid *Macpherſon*, at one half a dollar each.

☞ Next Wedneſday and Friday, he Lectures on the ſame Branch. *Dec.* 28.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well encloſed with a poſt and rail fence; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

DECEMBER 27.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Englifh, pr. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11c
	Aihes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1s 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d	11c
	——Cogniac	1d 20c	1d 30c
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	5d
	Bread, fhip, pr. cwt.	1d 88c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d	67c
	Ditto, fmall water	36c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
	—— pr. bbl.	4d	67c
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	9d	10d
	Merch. pine	16d	17d
	Sap, do.	8d 50c	9d
	——N. Eng.		11d
	Cedar		14d
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add	1d 33c	
	pr. M.		
	Brimftone rolls pr. cwt.		3d
BEEF	Irifh pr. bbl.		
	Boflon	7d	8d
	Country	6d	7d
	Butter pr. lb.		16c
	——in kegs	10c	12c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.		43c
	Wax	53c	56c
	Myrtle Wax		13c
	Mould, tallow		11c
	Dipped		10c
	Cheefe, Engliih, pr. lb.		19c
	—— Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate		15c
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d	33c
	Coal pr. buihel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	10d 67c	11d 33c
	Coffee pr. lb.	15c	16c
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d	67c
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	22c	30c
	Currants		13c
	Duck, Ruffia, pr. piece	11d	33c
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax		10c
	Flaxfeed pr. buih.	90c	93c
	Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.		5d
	——Common,	4d	74c
	——Bur middlings, beft	4d	13c
	——Meal, Indian	2d	67c
	——Ship-ftuff pr. cw.	1d	1d 33c
	Fuftic pr. ton,		20d
	Gin, Holland, pr. cafe.	4d	4d 33c
	Do. pr. gall.		80c
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d	21d 33c
	Ginger, white race	7d	7d 33c
	Ditto, common	7d	20c
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.		9c
	Ginfeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed		4d
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buih	93c	97c
	Rye		60c
	Oats		26c
	Indian corn		47c
	Barley	60c	63c
	——Beft fhelled pr. lb.		3c
	Buckwheat per buih.		40c
	Hemp, fo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.		4c 5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d	67c
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops		27c
	Hogfhead hoops, pr. M		15d
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina		40c 1d
	Irons, fad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caftings pr. cwt.	3d	47c
	Bar pr. ton,		8zd
	Pig	24d	26d 67c
	Sheet	173d	33c
	Nail rods		96d
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars		7d
	Lead, white	10d	10d 67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, foal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d	60c 6d
	Logwood		24d
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beft pr. bbl.		9d
	——fecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beft pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maft fpars	33c	67c
	Molaffes pr. gall.	41c	45c
	Muftard per. lb.		87c
	Mahogany pr. foot,		10c
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d——		10c
	Nutmegs pr. lb.		8d
OIL	Linfeed, pr. gall.		50c
	Olive		87c
	Ditto pr. cafe,	2d	50c
	Beft fweet in flafks, pr. box		10d
	——baskets 12 bottles		5d
	Spermaceti pr. gall.		48c
	Train	24c	27c
	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. cafk,	5d	33c
	——London, pr. doz.		1d 60c
	Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c	1d 60c

	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,	10d	33c
	——Lower county	9d	33c
	——Carolina		8d
	Peas, Albany pr. buih.		73c
	Pepper, pr. lb.	44c	47c
	Pimento	19c	20c
	Raifins, beft, pr. keg	7d	8d
	Ditto pr. jar		3d
	Ditto pr. box		4
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c	2d 93c
	Rofin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.		90c
	Antigua		87c
	Windward	73c	77c
	Barbadoes		73c
	Country, N. E.		59c
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saffafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot		140d
STEEL	German pr. lb.		9c
	Engliih, blifiered cwt		10d
	American pr. ton	113d	33c
	Crowley's pr. fag	10d	67c
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown		6c
	——White		8c
	——Caftile		11c
	Starch		7c
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	62c
	Spermaceti, refined,		48c
	Sail cloth, Engliih, No 1. per yard,		28c
	——Boflon, No. I.		30c
	—— No. II.		29c
	——Ruffia fheeting, pr. p.		12d
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb.		18c
	Loaf, fingle refined		25c
	Ditto, double do.		33c
	Havannah, white	16c	17c
	Ditto, brown,		12c
	Mufco. pr. cwt.	12d	14d 33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buih.	24c	27c
	Liverpool		31c
	Cadiz	23c	24c
	Lifbon	24c	26c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d	13d 33
	Do. L. O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, fh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreffed	12d	13d 33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d	33c
	——Sap	8d	8d 67c
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000		30d
	W. O. hogfhead	19d	33c
	R. O. do.	19d	50c
	Lcogan		16d
	Barrel		10d
	Heading	26d	6
SKINS	Otter, beft pr. pie.	4d	67c
	Minks	20c	40c
	Fox, grey	40c	80c
	——red		1d 20c
	Martins	24c	1d
	Fifhers	33c	67c
	Bears		3d
	Racoons	27c	60c
	Mufk-rats	11c	20c
	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerfey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1d
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beft	3d 60c	73c
	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
	——old	4d	67c
	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
	Dark	2d	40c
	Long-leaf	2d	40c
	Eaftern-fhore	2d 2d	23c
	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
	——old		do.
TEAS	Hyfon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
	Hyfon fkin,	53c	67c
	Souchong,	50c	93c
	Congo,	43c	50c
	Bohea,	34c	36c
	Tallow, refined		9c
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreafe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varnifh,		33c 37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
	Lifbon	96d	100d
	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
	Fayal	44c	49c
	Port pr. p.	106d 67c	120d
	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.		4d
	Claret	4d	6d
	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days		448d
60 days	per £100	450d 67c
30 days	fterl.	453d 33c
Amfterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,		39c
90 days		38c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,		4d 44c
France, 90 days		91c

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, fhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thoufand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congrefs, afcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 22, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Difcounts in future be made upon Tuefday and Friday, and that the Notes or Bills offered for Difcount, be prefented at the Bank on Monday and Thurfday.

(4t) JOHN KEAN, *Caffier.*

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th inftant.

Tranfers of the fubfcriptions to the ftock of faid Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th inftant, depofits will be received, and on Tuefday the 20th inftant, difcounts may be made.

By order of the Prefident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caffier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Difcount fhall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednefdays, the Difcount fhall be fettled on Tuefdays and Thurfdays, and fhall be made known the next fucceeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,*

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, conſiſting of Specie which will be due on the ſeveral Shares on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the reſpective Banks of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of ſuch payment, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in January next, exhibit to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate ſigned by the Caſhier of the Bank into which ſuch payment ſhall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed to the contrary notwithſtanding

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [epif]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and laſt Claſs of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores. *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

TO BE SOLD,

Off the Waters of TYE RIVER, a Branch of JAMES RIVER, in the County of Amherſt, and State of Virginia,

About 7,000 acres of rich Land,

Well adapted to produce every kind of grain and graſs a farmer can wiſh to cultivate, diſtant from navigation twenty miles.—For terms apply to JAMES ROSE, reſiding on the Land.

Amherſt County, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1791. (4t)

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHART,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of First Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N. B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

The Firſt and Second Volumes of the

HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)

By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,

Are ready for Delivery to Subſcribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political hiſtory of the State, from its firſt ſettlement to the adoption of the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical deſcription of the State, ſketches of its natural hiſtory, &c. is in the preſs.

*** A few copies of the firſt two volumes for ſale—price 20*ſ.*

November 5, 1791.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be receſved, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (1aw9w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "*CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE.*"—From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subſcribing.*